
XXXII. *Additional Observations on Fucus Hypoglossum*, p. 30. By
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Read June 4, 1793.

IN the paper read before this Society, in which *Fucus Hypoglossum* is described, it is mentioned that this species was so named by the late ingenious Dr. Solander; but that, his papers on the genus *Fucus* being lost, no information from him could be met with on the subject. Since that time, these valuable manuscripts have been recovered by the diligence of Mr. Dryander and Mr. T. F. Forster jun. and are now safely deposited in the library of Sir Joseph Banks.

It was not till after the sheet containing my account of this *Fucus* was gone to press, that I received information of this discovery; when Sir Joseph Banks not only permitted me freely to examine and make extracts from these papers, but allowed me to make such use of them as might be necessary to elucidate this or any other of the British *Fuci*. In consequence of this permission, I now lay before the Society Dr. Solander's specific character and observations; premising, that being in doubt whether the plant was dioecious or not, the Doctor has described it as two distinct species, but remarking, that they were probably to be considered as male and female of the same species.

Fucus Hypoglossum,

Caule alato ramofo, foliis planis lanceolatis acutis è costâ proliferis, fructificationibus seriatis utrinque ad costam dispositis.

Habitat in oceano Anglicano Cornubiensi, et propè Insulam Vectis.

Ruber, sæpè spithamæus, tener, membranaceus. Costa frondes etiam tenerrimas percurrit uti in *Fuco lingulato* Manuscripti, à quo differt foliis longioribus acutis, et præcipuè fructificationibus minutissimis, seriatim in lineas utrinque ad costam dispositis.

Fucus lingulatus,

Caule alato ramofo, foliis planis lanceolatis obtusis è costâ proliferis, fructificationibus globosis solitariis costalibus.

Habitat in oceano Anglicano Cornubiam alluente, et propè Insulam Vectis.

Ruber, parvus, tener, membranaceus, vix palmaris. Caulis seu costa à radice per ramulos ultimaque folia extenditur, è quâ folia seu frondes teneriores excrefcunt.

Fructificationes etiam è costa erumpunt.

An fœmina Fuci hypoglossi Manuscripti?

It is to be observed, that the specific characters, as above given, differ only in the leaves being acute or obtuse, and in the fructification; and at the end of the note on *F. lingulatus*, Dr. Solander expresses his doubts whether this be not the female of *F. Hypoglossum*. It is probable that he afterwards considered it absolutely as such, as no specimen of *F. lingulatus* is to be found in Sir Joseph Banks's Herbarium, unless a small one on the same paper with *Hypoglossum*, but unnamed, be supposed to be what was originally called

called so; which from the circumstances I am induced to think it was, and that the Doctor was afterwards satisfied they were not distinct. This specimen has unfortunately no fructification, which, had it been present, would have cleared up all doubts, as the specimen of *Hypoglossum* has the fructification described in the specific character. Since my description was written, I have had occasion to observe, that the leaves of *F. Hypoglossum* vary extremely in shape; some being almost linear, whilst others are linear-lanceolate, or lanceolate; and in some specimens they are to be seen approaching to oval.

I have now reported this matter to the Society, and request they will permit it to be printed in the present volume of their Transactions, that the public may be informed that the manuscripts of Dr. Solander, which I had stated to have been missing, are now recovered. This I am the more anxious to do, lest, from the general agreement between the specific character and description as given by Dr. Solander, and my own, it might be suspected that I had made use of his notes, not only without acknowledgment, but for my own purposes declaring them to be lost, when they were actually in existence. I am happy therefore in knowing, that, however flattering this coincidence must be to me, the testimony of Mr. Dryander and Mr. Forster will be amply sufficient to acquit me from any charge of plagiarism.

*Additional Note to the Essay on the Stellated Lycopods, referred to
L. recolligens, at p. 58. By the same.*

AT the time this Essay was written, the Histoire des Champignons of Mr. Bulliard was not published, nor was his pl. 471 extant,

where this species is excellently figured; MN representing the small and more common, and L the larger, and (with us) scarcer variety. The few and equal rays, and the depressed sessile capitulum, convinced me instantly, on inspection, that the *Lycoperdon* there figured could be no other than the *recolligens*; but had I doubted, the observation, tom. I, p. 161, where the author speaks of the hygrometric properties of his plant (to which the *L. stellatum* has no pretensions), must have carried absolute conviction with it. Pl. 238, of the same author, I am now certain, represents the same species, though the figures are not so good. These plants had not, at the time of publishing that plate, fallen much under Mr. Bulliard's observation, or he would not have attributed the returning of the rays over the capitulum as expressed fig. H. to decay through age, which his subsequent observations informed him was owing to the hygrometric quality of the plant. This seems to be the only stellated *Lycoperdon* at present known in France, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that he has confounded it with *stellatum*.